

DOCTOR CLARK MAKES EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW OF WHOLE SITUATION

Hawaii Workmen Better Off Than In Most Tropical Countries, But Organization of Rural Industry Depends on Character of People: Japanese Cannot Be Thoroughly Americanized Until the Third Generation

THE long looked for report of Dr. Victor S. Clark on "Labor Conditions in Hawaii in 1915," contains a mass of statistical information, many criticisms and some approval of employment conditions here. The report is issued as the regular quinquennial investigation provided for in the Organic Act. Similar investigations were conducted in 1902, 1905 and 1910.

Doctor Clark first gives a chronological account of labor immigration since 1820, and a broad, general history of the islands. Speaking of general labor conditions he says:

Cubans Receive More Pay

"A large oriental population and a tropical climate make labor conditions in Hawaii different from those of the mainland of the United States. But there is probably no other tropical country except northern Queensland where average earnings and the standard of living of workers are as high as in the islands. Cuban plantation hands receive more pay per day for part of the year, but employment at these wages is not so continuous as in Hawaii, while housing and sanitary conditions for the laborers are below the Hawaiian standard. However, wages in the Territory are lower, and the opportunity for a common laborer to advance is less than in California.

"Skilled American and part-Hawaiian mechanics in Honolulu earn from three to five dollars a day, and unskilled laborers and helpers are paid one dollar and fifty cents and two dollars a day. Working people of this class live in small frame cottages, not so good as the houses occupied by town and village workers of the same grade in our older American climate, but preferable as homes to many of the tenements occupied by the unskilled laboring population of our large cities.

Cost Greater, Need Less

"Clothing costs more per article but less per individual than on the mainland. Little fuel is used except for cooking, and table expenses vary with the manner as well as the standard of living—this depending upon the proportion of imported food the taste of the workingman demands. The general conditions of Hawaiian workers presents no evidence of economic hardship, though individual instances of such hardship doubtless occur. "Beneath the surface, also, there must lurk traces of the struggle attending the displacement of white and Hawaiian by oriental labor, which has continued ever since Asiatics began to leave field work for other occupations. However, this displacement has been caused by social antipathies almost as much as by economic competition, and data relating to its various phases are largely conjectural.

"Rural labor conditions are standardized by the nearly uniform practice of sugar plantations, and here we enter the realm of more exact information. Sugar plantations employ so large a part of the rural laboring population that other employers are obliged to conform to their labor standards. Moreover, these plantations keep a statistical record of their labor history."

Report Is Unexcelled

Doctor Clark then enters somewhat fully into the organization of agricultural production, and the influence of the "plantation system" has had on all industrial development, and the unusual extent to which corporations have replaced individuals, as employers.

"The example and success of these big companies influenced the organization of the industry in regions of direct rainfall, where otherwise cane farming might have remained relatively more dispersed than at present," he says. "Some citizens in Hawaii oppose this centralized system of agriculture, and resent the control over their economic independence which is thus given into the hands of a few officials. But it is doubtless the most efficient way of making sugar, and, measured by this material standard, the finest method of production has survived."

He then briefly outlines the part which the plantations and the planters association hold in the industrial community, and gives a running account of the physical conditions of sugar production, and that anyone who has never seen cane grown can form a very good idea of the entire range of field and manufacturing processes. Doctor Clark's detailed survey of the labor required in a sugar mill has never been excelled in any private or government publication. He says:

Little Skill Required

"Mill generally runs two shifts during the grinding season, the hands remaining on duty twelve hours and taking their meals in the building. As their duties while exacting are not arduous, the extra money they earn makes these positions eagerly sought by field hands. Some mills do not receive enough cane to work double shifts, but are not able to handle their cane in ordinary working hours. Under these exceptional conditions it is the practice to work long hours, paying an excess rate for overtime. In such cases men make increased earnings for a few months, their hours increasing toward mid-season and declining to normal when the grinding is finished. So little special skill is required for millwork that men are shifted from job to job as convenience requires, often without a change of pay. The classification of occupations varies in

Few White Laborers

"The nationalities employed each year since 1901 are treated in a table which shows an increase in numbers from 39,587 in 1901 to 44,004 in 1915. In comment, Doctor Clark says:

"Although the amount of sugar made by these plantations increased more than fifty per cent during the last ten years of this period, the number of employees shows no appreciable change. This is due partly to the cessation of development work, but it is mainly the result of better methods of production. The shifting of nationalities has responded closely to the recruiting policy pursued at different times. Government-assisted immigration accounts for the appearance of Spaniards and Russians upon the pay rolls and for the temporary rise in the number of Portuguese.

"But the table indicates clearly that white and Hawaiian laborers leave plantation work for other occupations so rapidly that their numbers can be maintained only by constant accessions from without the Territory. The same thing is even more observable in the case of the Japanese on account of their large numbers. Since 1908 they have decreased from nearly 32,000 to about 24,000, in spite of the growing Japanese population of the Territory. They have been replaced by another Asiatic race, the Filipinos, but as over 15,000 of these have been brought to Hawaii within five years expressly to work on plantations, and since the total number of those who have returned to the Philippines, together with those now on plantations, is only about 900, it is evident that many of the latter also have sought employment elsewhere."

There are also tables showing the nationalities and sex of both skilled and unskilled groups. He notes that there are more Portuguese and Spanish women and children employed than of any other races.

Contractors Mostly Korean

There is a comparison of time work, piecework and contract work, and tabulated statistics showing the percentage of each by nationality during the last ten years. Koreans lead as contractors, with the Chinese second and Japanese next. One-third of all the Filipinos on the plantations are working on contract. Porto Ricans and Europeans do not take contracts as a rule and do not cooperate so well. Doctor Clark says: "This is partly because Caucasians are more individualistic than Orientals, and do not cooperate so well; but it is mainly because comparatively few of them work as ordinary field laborers. They do work that is paid for at a better rate, and have less inducement to go into piecework or contract occupations."

The number of contractors, and especially of pieceworkers, seems to fall with the scarcity or abundance of labor. During the shortage of 1902 there were probably more contracts of this kind than at any subsequent period. They declined after that with easier labor conditions, and received a great setback in 1905, when an invasion of locusts, an insect very destructive to sugar cane, made workers very about entering into agreements by which they were paid according to the size of the crop.

Bonus Systems Discussed

"When Japanese immigration was terminated by the 'gentlemen's agreement' with Japan, in 1908, the resulting labor shortage caused more men to be employed on contract than formerly, while a large importation of Filipinos, combined with a low price for sugar, caused fewer to be employed on contract in 1913 and 1914.

The advantage of contracts for employers is less from saving supervision than from the permanence they give to the laboring force. Profit-sharers not only work their own fields well as a rule, but during certain periods in the growth of their crop they have time to work for the plantation as day hands. And they are always present during the harvest, when their labor is particularly needed."

The rate of pay and the various bonus systems are discussed. Wages vary according to the kind of work done, and on some plantations there is a sliding scale. Men working less than fifteen days per month receive a less daily wage than those who turn out twenty, twenty-three or twenty-six days.

Managers More Economical

The average daily earnings of 25,474 men on wage time in 1902 was sixty-eight cents; in 1905, sixty-five cents; in 1910, seventy-three cents; in 1915, eighty-one cents. Contract cultivators earned, in comparison, ninety-nine cents, eighty-three cents, ninety-one cents, and one dollar and twenty-three cents. The average daily earnings of adult male field hands increased eleven per cent from 1902 to 1915, and of contracters thirty-five and two tenths per cent.

Started another way, in 1902 each plantation employee made eight and four-tenths tons of sugar, nine and five-tenths tons in 1905, twelve tons in 1910 and fourteen and four-tenths tons in 1915. In this connection the report says:

"The growth of product per employee has not depended on the accident of seasons, but is the combined result of mill improvements, better methods of cultivation, and increasing labor efficiency. Rising wages have made managers more economical of labor; some laborious processes, such as stripping cane, have been curtailed, more operations are paid for by the piece, and there is greater specialization of occupations than formerly."

Few Idle Hands

After describing the bonus system Doctor Clark says: "No forced unemployment occurs in Hawaii, as in most other sugar countries, to affect the regularity of laborers. The custom of retaining the whole plantation force throughout the year has been continued since the days of indentured labor, when such a policy was compulsory. Although the practice of this laboring system, when their labor is not absolutely needed, makes the cost of producing sugar more in Hawaii than it otherwise would be, and higher than in countries having a flexible labor supply, under existing conditions it is not likely to be changed. The only departure from this custom occurred a year ago, when the price of sugar was very low. One plantation then inaugurated the plan of laying off its surplus hands a few days each week and paying them a sum sufficient for their subsistence during the time they were thus necessarily idle. The company saved about \$2000 a week in this way, but its example was not followed by other managers. However, one other plantation sometimes advances the means of subsistence to men and families whom it desires to retain in the neighborhood pending the conclusion of contracts with them for planting cane."

Demand More Rest

The real variation in the plantation labor force from month to month is less than two per cent. In 1915 the minimum number on the pay rolls of plantations reporting to the Hawaiian Planters' Association was 44,117 in November and the maximum number was 46,063 in July. But more than 1000 of the additional July employees were school children, who usually work only a few days a month, and 300 were women, who are also less regular laborers than men. Moreover, during the grinding season plantation pay rolls are padded by the duplication of hands who shift from contract to day labor and the reverse as old contracts are closed and new ones begun.

"But while the forced unemployment in the sense that employees can not have work if they want it, the men themselves claim that they can not labor continuously at arduous field tasks without taking more than their Sunday leisure to recuperate. Naturally this depends upon the health and physical stamina of the individual, but in practice few ordinary laborers work the full month of twenty-six days. "A computation made by the Hawaiian Planters' Association at the beginning of the present year showed that the Japanese on plantations work upon an average 21.9 days a month, or eighty-four per cent of full time, and Filipinos work 18 days a month or sixty-nine per cent of full time. Europeans are more regular workers than the Japanese, but a smaller proportion of them are engaged in arduous forms of labor. Men with families are steadier workers than single men, which indicates that physical reasons alone do not account for irregularity. The influence of family responsibility helps to account for the better showing of the Japanese as compared with the Filipinos, for many of the former are married, while the latter are mostly young single men and youths.

Average Yearly Earnings

"When the bonus system was introduced it became necessary to keep a complete record of the days worked and the monthly earnings of each individual employed as a basis for the computations it required. Before this, plantation timekeepers, who sometimes have sold out their lists of names but seldom list laborers by name but by numbers, kept no record of earnings where the same number was assigned to different individuals in the course of the year.

Several plantations, since the bonus system went into effect have compiled average yearly earnings of adult male laborers and mill laborers. This table shows that the average of Americans in 1914 was \$33.13; Chinese, \$32.12; Filipino, \$30.23; German, \$31.11; Hawaiian, \$32.23; Japanese, \$31.30; Korean, \$24.32; Porto Rican, \$26.25; Portuguese, \$35.77; Russian, \$39.87; and Spanish, \$24.54. The average per capita wage for all races was \$30.65.

Another table shows that in the two years 1914 and 1915 employees who received the bonus earned an average of one dollar and twelve cents per day while those who received no bonus earned one dollar and eleven cents per day. The non-bonus earning laborers were watchmen, stable and card boys, pump and reservoir men, and the dollar-a-day and above class whose work is light but involves responsibility.

Housing Conditions Vary

Housing conditions have vastly improved, Doctor Clark says, since 1902. He says: "Considering the demands of the climate, plantation workers are better housed than many rural laborers, mine workers, and unskilled city workmen in the mainland. However, when new laborers from the Orient are introduced with low standards of living and primitive notions of hygiene, they invariably deteriorate the quarters where they are placed. The recent large importation of Filipinos has had this effect. As they are mostly single they are often placed in long tenements or barracks, and some buildings of this type which it was hoped had been abolished from plantation camps have been erected for them."

On the island of Hawaii, where an active public health department and the plantation managers have cooperated to make very decided general improvements, sections of camps were seen that formerly had been fairly clean and attractive when occupied by Japanese and Hawaiians, but that were filthy and unsanitary under Filipino occupancy. A new and in some respects a model camp built especially for laborers of this nationality on Kauai showed similar retrogression.

The only Orientals except Filipinos who now are apt to create bad camp conditions are the Okinawan islanders subject to Japan, but speaking of a different language and having a lower civilization, who came in numbers to Hawaii when immigration was unrestricted and who have remained there. They take naturally to a hot life, and their standard of living rises slowly if at all. Porto Ricans, who were in worse repute than Asiatics for filthy home surroundings, but those who now remain on the plantations, after fifteen years' residence in Hawaii, have a better reputation.

A commendable feature of camp improvement is the effort made in several places to beautify the home surroundings of laborers. Japanese especially take kindly to encouragement in this direction, and in some places their camps are evolving into rustic villages. Road improvements have made camps more accessible and have brought their conditions more under the public eye.

Sanitary Inspectors Employed "At the instance of the territorial board of health, many plantations, especially on the island of Hawaii, either singly or in cooperation with their neighbors, have recently employed sanitary inspectors, whose duty it is to inspect daily or at short intervals all laborers' quarters and to enforce proper cleanliness. Camp cleaners form part of the regular plantation force. However, the inspectors are not a universal institution, and on a few remote plantations the health of laborers is left principally to Providence."

All large plantations provide hospitals and medical attendance for their employees. Some of these hospitals are well connected with industrial establishments upon the main land, and are resorted to occasionally by pay patients from other parts of the Territory. Plantations not infrequently send, at their own expense, ill or injured workers who require special treatment to hospitals in Honolulu. On the other hand, hospitals were visited on some plantations that provided no trained nurses, and contained no conveniences not afforded by the homes of the laborers themselves.

Most plantation workers receiving the lower rates of pay are given medical attendance and hospital care free, but in some places ten cents a month is deducted from the wages of all hands receiving medical aid. In isolated districts throughout the island no hospitals or adequate medical attendance are supplied by the plantations, for their workers. The employees of the independent cane growers are even less well provided with medical, hospital and sanitary facilities. All European immigrants assisted to Hawaii by the government, who are employed on plantations, are provided with medical and hospital care without charge.

"If means can be found, we should try to compel the Makee railway line to carry these merchants' goods, and at reasonable rates," Forbes declared. "The railway's present rate, I understand, is based to some extent on what it would cost to carry the goods by wagon over from Nawiliwili, instead of being based on the normal cost of transportation by rail from Kealia. "There is no doubt but that the present rates, or those to which the Kapua dealers have been subjected, are or will have been exorbitant."

At the chairman's suggestion the commission will ask the harbor commission concerning the status of the wharf at Kealia, with a view to ascertaining whether the Territory can compel the railway company to let the Kapua dealers' shipments be landed there. The Governor also is to be asked concerning the status of the lease held by the railway company on the government lands over which a portion of its line operates.

"If we can't get some action on the company I believe the Interstate Commerce Commission can," said James F. Cooke, attorney for the commission. "And if that body takes up the matter, it likely will authorize this board to act as its representative in the Territory."

RAILROAD TARIFF OF MAKEE RAISES COMPLEX PROBLEM

Utilities Board Intends To Know Whether Sugar Company Can Manipulate Rates

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION INVOKED

Charges By Sugar Company For Transporting Merchandise Said To Be Illegal

The public utility commission intimated yesterday that it intends to ascertain whether it can have jurisdiction over the Makee Sugar Company's railway line, and that it intends to take steps which will compel the railway to haul merchandise from Kealia wharf to Kapua, for the small merchants of Kapua, at reasonable rates.

As told recently, the merchants of Kapua sent a complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, against exorbitant freight charges alleged to be maintained by the Makee Sugar Company's railway line.

Company Makes Position Known In answer to these complaints the company wrote to the commission that the line was intended solely for its private use as a cane carrier, and that it was given the alternative of reducing its freight rates to the small merchants or limiting its transportation to its purely private business, it would cease public hauling, thus being no longer a public utility corporation.

Chairman Forbes told the public utilities commission yesterday he understood the Makee Sugar Company's line already had sent out notices to Honolulu merchants, advising them not to send shipments to Kealia when destined for Kapua, as its line would not handle them.

What Company's Attitude Means Forbes said this means that hereafter the Kapua dealers will have to receive their shipments at Nawiliwili, and then haul them overland by wagon, which would make the cost of the goods, laid down at Kapua, about four dollars or five dollars more than the present cost.

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INSPECTOR OF GAS METERS IS WANTED

Utilities Board Will Consider Matter At Early Date

At an early date the public utilities commission will consider the advisability of appointing an inspector of gas meters in Honolulu. The subject was brought to the board's attention yesterday in a letter from Frank Q. Cannon, manager of the Honolulu Gas Company. He already had discussed it with Commissioner A. J. Gignoux, who favors the idea.

The theory is that an official inspector, representing the public rather than the company, will give better satisfaction to consumers, while it will save the company the burden of much complaint from householders, who often put small faith in the meters.

Manager Cannon offers to discuss the proposal with the commission when it is ready to undertake the matter.

AALA-LANE GAMBLING JOINT RAIDED AGAIN

The notorious Aala lane gambling joint was raided last night by the captain of detectives and his "wrecking crew." Following two trips of the patrol wagon to the den, twenty-five Chinese gamblers were taken to jail. They were released later on depositing fifteen dollars each, and will appear for trial in the police court this morning, charged with gambling. The detectives, after surrounding the joint, made a rush for the doors and battered down a door. Money and dominoes used in the game of pai kua were seized as evidence.

DAUGHTER OF RICH CHINESE IS BRIDE

'Queen of Chinatown' In San Francisco Wedded To Prominent Young Maui Celestial

(From Wednesday Advertiser) Romance of California and Hawaii, the union of a Native Daughter of the Golden West and a Native Son of the Paradise of the Pacific, was brought to a happy culmination in Honolulu at eight o'clock last night when Rev. Henry Bond Rees, dean of the St. Andrew's Cathedral, married Miss Anna V. Tong of San Francisco to Apau Paul Low of Wailuku, Maui.

The wedding ceremony was performed at the home of the bridegroom's brother, 1640 Kalakaua avenue, Waikeke, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. Only intimate friends were present, the official witnesses to the ceremony being James F. O. Yapp and Tan Lo, a brother of the bridegroom.

Miss Tong arrived in the Lurline yesterday morning from San Francisco, being accompanied on the trip by Mr. Yapp, an old and intimate friend of the parents of the young couple. She is a native of San Francisco and the daughter of one of the Chinese merchant princes of the Pacific Coast.

Tears At Final Parting

The bride's father, who is a venerable widower, was at the pier in San Francisco at the sailing of the Lurline with many friends of the young bride. He was the center of much attention, dressed as he was in beautiful Chinese silk robes, such as merchants of high estate and great wealth only are permitted to wear in China. Chinese, as a rule, are not an emotional race and tears are seldom seen in their eyes, even on the saddest of occasions, but on this occasion Mrs. Low's father and many of those present at the parting were stirred with the deepest emotion on the leaving of the fair Chinese daughter of California, and many, womanly and maidenly tears stained many a face.

Mrs. Low is a beautiful and charming young woman. She gave her age yesterday at 21 when "Cupid" Palmer P. Woods timorously inquired what it might be, while filling in the marriage license. She is a graduate of the Oakland High School and the University of California at Berkeley—an American in education, refinement and personal appearance, with just a quaint touch of the Orient to denote her family descent.

Was Social Favorite

On the trip down to Honolulu Mrs. Low was the life and soul of all social functions aboard the vessel. She is a musician of rare ability and a social favorite. She has held the rank several years as the "Queen of Chinatown" in San Francisco.

"Oh, how beautiful!" she exclaimed early yesterday morning when she first caught sight of her future home—and it was her home, Maui, the island first seen in the morning light in the far horizon.

Mrs. Low is a sister of Mrs. Gunn, wife of Capt. Tom Gunn, the Chinese aviator, who is well known in Honolulu owing to his frequent visits here. The Gunks were married in San Francisco only a few months ago, and are now residing in China, where the captain is head of the aviation corps of the swelling army of the great republic of the Orient.

A. P. Low is a native son of Hawaii, both his parents being Chinese. He is now assistant county engineer at Wailuku, Maui, his home. Low is a graduate of Stanford University, at Palo Alto, California, and is an exceptionally bright young man.

It was while Mr. Low was a student at Palo Alto that he first met his future wife. He was introduced to her at a big Chinese social function in San Francisco. It was a case of love at first sight, and not long afterward he had won his fair countrywoman's promise to marry him. Mr. Low is twenty-five years of age.

Wedding Day Hastened

On the arrival of the Lurline a gay party, headed by the expectant bridegroom, was at the pier to receive and welcome the bride. The meeting was a pleasant one, and the couple were soon the center of attraction. On the way down the fair bride had quietly given out the intimation that she would not wed before December—Christmas Eve would just about suit her, she said.

The young couple got into a machine to accompany the fair arrival came ashore. They toured the city. Mr. Low showed his bride the beauties of Honolulu. She would wait until December, he thought, but he pressed his suit so well that shortly afterward the couple called on "Cupid" Woods and the necessary license was secured. Low had everything planned beforehand. Bishop Rees was in his confidence, and the exact hour for the wedding had been fixed before the Lurline hove in sight of Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. Low will leave in the Mauna Kea this morning for their future home in Wailuku, Maui.

LIFEBOT MISTAKEN FOR LOST WHALEBOAT

A deck life boat, evidently lost from some steamer plying to and from Honolulu, which at first was believed to be the whaleboat in which five soldiers from Port Shafter were marooned and lost their lives, recently, was found lying on the reef at Kailua yesterday. Sergeant Frazier left the post on a motorcycle to examine the craft and reported that it was a steamer's life boat.

ELECTRIC COMPANY HIGHLY LAUDED BY PUBLIC UTILITIES

Chairman of Commission Says City To Be Congratulated On Service Given

MANAGEMENT IS EXCELLENT AND RATES FOR JUICE CUT

Plant In Fine Shape and Employees Thoroughly Satisfied, Asserts Report

By both the written and the spoken word the public utilities commission yesterday offered high praise and commendation in behalf of the Hawaiian Electric Company, for its businesslike methods, its management in general and the conscientious, fair-minded way it has served the public of Honolulu.

The occasion was the reading and adoption of findings on the company's business, prepared by Charles R. Forbes, chairman of the board. The written report lauded economies upon the public service corporation. Speaking to the subject, Chairman Forbes said in addition:

Management Is Excellent "Nothing throughout the course of our careful, thorough investigation of its plant, its books and its service, disclosed anything that called for criticism. We even asked patrons and sought as much as possible to find any who might have complaint but were not successful in locating 'kicks.' "It is true that rates for electric juice are lower on the Coast than here, but the local company has far different conditions to meet and so far as apparent the rates in operation are absolutely fair and reasonable in every respect.

"The corporation is planning and making large extensions into the outer districts, necessitating financial outlay that it cannot get back in many years; thus showing that it seeks to give its service to as many citizens of the community as possible."

Rates Have Been Reduced The written findings show that the corporation has reduced its rates from ten to eight cents per kilowatt, "notwithstanding that the company has in anticipation the reconstruction of its entire plant and an extension of its service." The report continued:

"The company has entered into agreements with the navy and navy officials to extend its lines and supply electric light and power to the naval station and Fort Kaneohe at Pearl Harbor, and Schofield Barracks at Castle." Discussing rates the commission chairman says in his findings that the establishment of rates which are certain to be equitable to both consumer and the company is an exceedingly difficult one in the case of electric companies because the elements to be considered are so diverse.

Present Rate Satisfactory But in the present instance the rate, after deep study, has appeared to be satisfactory. The commission finds, in addition that:

"Its plant is kept in excellent repair, that its employees are satisfied with their surroundings, their wage scale, and their hours of labor, and that the company has developed, in the matter of electric energy, a service to the people of Honolulu, equal to any similar institution on the mainland. "Until a physical valuation of the plant has been made, it will be impossible for the commission to determine whether there should be any further reduction of rates."

Books In Excellent Shape "The condition of the books and accounts is unusually good. Investigations show that all items of expense connected with the institution have been well kept, together with the vouchers which accurately reveal the outlays which the company has made in public service. There appears to be no uncertainty about the matter, as examinations show that the company has succeeded in evolving or adopting a system of accounting that has enabled the commission to make its investigation without the usual necessary annoyance encountered in examining the affairs of public utility companies."

"In the matter of physical valuation and depreciation, the company is now engaged in the preparation of this report. "The value of the plant in a great measure plays an important part, in the rates charged for current consumed, and this commission will not attempt the physical valuation of the utility until the utility has submitted a physical value. With this report the commission will be confronted with the fundamental question of determining the actual amount of the investment upon which a reasonable return and rates can be made. "We still give chief weight and importance to the actual cost to the company within a recent period as will be designated by their report on depreciation."

TEETHING CHILDREN.

Teething children have more or less disorders, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then endeavor to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all druggists. Bewson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.